

Britain on brink of second dock strike

LONDON (R) — Britain was on the brink of its second national dock strike in a month Wednesday after the state steel industry decided to unload a consignment of foreign coal without using registered dockers. The British Steel Corporation (BSC) said it would unload a shipload of 90,000 tonnes of imported coal for its Ravenscraig, Scotland, steelworks, badly hit by Britain's coal strike. The Scottish dockers' leader said his men would strike if the company used steel union workers to unload the coal. He expected English dockers would follow suit. BSC says it urgently needs coal from the cargo ship Ostia, which is being boycotted by dockers in support of the miners' strike over pit closures. BSC Deputy Chairman Bob Scholey said: "British steel regrets the way it has been dragged into the miners' dispute by the transport unions, at a time when it is fighting for its own survival."

ing congratulates Romanian leader

MBIAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of congratulations Wednesday to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, congratulating the Romanian leader in the King's own name and on behalf of the people of Jordan on the occasion of Romania's National Day. In his cable the King expressed his confidence that relations of friendship between Jordan and Romania will be strengthened and wished President Ceausescu success in the leadership of the Romanian people towards further progress and prosperity.

Israelis wound in S. Lebanon

JORDON, Lebanon (R) — Israeli troops opened fire on a civilian car near Nabatieh in South Lebanon, Tuesday and wounded its four occupants, Lebanese police said. The driver apparently failed to stop at a checkpoint as he was approaching Nabatieh, 57 kilometres south of Beirut, they said. Three of the passengers were Lebanese and one was Egyptian.

Polisario optimistic over treaty

ARIS (R) — The Polisario Front said it hopes one of the first results of the Libyan-Moroccan union treaty will be the evacuation of Moroccan forces from the Western Sahara, according to a communiqué issued Wednesday. The communiqué reported by the Algerian news agency APS monitored a Paris was issued after a meeting Tuesday of the Algerian-backed Polisario's executive committee at Ifariti in the Western Sahara.

U.K. police seal off mining village

LONDON (R) — Police sealed off an English mining village and arrested 16 people Wednesday as violence flared again in a six-week-old strike in the state-run coal industry. Police said about 1,000 pickets caused "chaos" in the northern English village of Arncliffe, in Yorkshire. Entrances to the village were sealed off because police said they could not guarantee the safety of anyone travelling through after mobs hurled stones and other missiles at passing vehicles. At the nearby Markham Main colliery, management safety teams were trapped inside by pickets. Eight people were arrested.

Amnesty condemns Sudan amputations

JENEVA (R) — Sudan has imposed 58 sentences of amputation since introducing a penal code based on Islamic law last September, the human rights organisation Amnesty International said Wednesday. An Amnesty spokesman urged the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appeal to Sudan to stop inflicting amputations and remove the penalty from its legislation. It said 12 of the sentences involved cross-limb amputation — of the right hand and left foot — a mandatory penalty for armed robbery or repeated theft. The amputations were inflicted in public, it added.

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200 injured in militia clashes Death toll rises to 60 in Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (Agencies) — Fresh battles erupted Wednesday between rival militias in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, where about 60 people have been killed and 200 wounded since Monday night, according to police and other sources quoted by various news agencies.

Shells began crashing across the city at 11 a.m. (0800 GMT) as militiamen of the Sunni Muslim fundamentalist "Islamic Unification Movement" (Tawheed) clashed with the mostly Alawite Arab Democratic Party (ADP) militia, they added. Health authorities in the city appealed for blood donations to help hospitals trying to cope with the flow of casualties. Newspaper and radio reports said the last three days of fighting were the heaviest in Tripoli in the past eight months of sporadic but bloody clashes between the two militias.

Many people fled the city, Lebanon's second largest, when the latest violence began on Monday night and raged for nearly 22 hours before a shaky truce took hold Tuesday afternoon. There was no word on casualties in Wednesday's clashes, but Beirut newspapers published tolls that ranged from 34 dead and 120 wounded to more than 90 dead and 300 wounded since Monday.

A police statement said the death toll was expected to climb when a survey of bombed out buildings by civil defence and Red Cross teams was completed. The Beirut newspaper An Nahar said the toll had already surpassed 90 dead and 300 wounded. The on-again-off again war between the two groups for local dominance of Lebanon's second largest city appeared to be taking a sectarian character. Beirut newspapers said two Sunni Muslim groups, the mosques committee and the Islamic committee, have joined forces with Tawheed in the fighting against the ADP "Arabian Knights".

The knights commander, Mohsen 'Eid, was quoted in a recent magazine interview as demanding a seat in the Lebanese parliament for the Alawites and said "we too are Muslims". It was not clear what had sparked off the fighting, the latest round in a long battle for supremacy between Tawheed, Tripoli's dominant anti-Syrian militia, and the pro-Syrian ADP.

Hundreds of families took refuge in basements and bomb shelters as shells and rockets rained randomly on the city's seaside slums and the crowded residential neighbourhoods of Baal Mohsen, Bab Tabbaneh, Kubbeh and Sharan.

Rep. Solarz, heading a three-man official delegation, is currently on the fourth leg of a Middle East tour which took him to Egypt, Kuwait and Iraq where he held meetings with leaders of the three Arab countries. He made a 24-hour stop in Jordan last Thursday while on his way to Egypt. A visit the congressman planned to Syria after Jordan has been put off, members of his delegation had told the Jordan Times. They said he is scheduled to visit Israel after Jordan.

U.S. Republican Senator Arlen Specter made a one-day visit to Jordan earlier this month and was received by King Hussein. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and other high-ranking Jordanian officials.

During his visit, Sen. Specter discussed Jordan's relations with the U.S. and the latest developments in the region. He was on a tour which took him to several other Middle East countries.



Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Wednesday confers with a visiting U.S. delegation headed by Congressman Stephen Solarz (centre)

King receives Rep. Solarz

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Palace Wednesday U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz who arrived here for a brief visit to discuss with Jordanian leaders the latest developments in the Middle East. Rep. Solarz, chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, also met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which reported both meetings, said Rep. Solarz discussed with Gen. Sharif Zaid

"issues of mutual concern."

No details on any of the two meetings were revealed.

A U.S. embassy official in Amman told the Jordan Times that Mr. Solarz's visit to the region was aimed "to get up-to-date information on how people are thinking in the Middle East." He did not elaborate.

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Lebanon to complain at U.N. against Israeli occupation

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The Lebanese government Wednesday decided to lodge an official complaint with the U.N. Security Council about Israeli actions in occupied South Lebanon. Prime Minister Rashid Karami said his "national unity" cabinet had agreed to ask the Foreign Ministry to draw up a complaint focusing on violations by Israel of international conventions on the rights of citizens in occupied territories.

Mr. Karami told reporters after a cabinet meeting that one aim of the Hague, London and Geneva conventions had been to prevent a repetition of Nazi actions against the Jews.

"It is ironic that we (Lebanese) today are suffering torture and the ugliest of occupations at the hands of those whom these agreements were supposed to protect," Mr. Karami said.

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader and minister Walid Junblatt missed the cabinet session because relatives of kidnap victims used blazing tyres to block the road he was to have taken.

The cabinet would also consider political reforms outlined in a government platform agreed in May, Mr. Karami added. Backed by Shi'ite leader and fellow-cabinet minister Nabih Berri, Mr. Junblatt has insisted that progress on reforms to give Muslims more political power must accompany any deployment of troops in areas he controls.

Impatient at the government's failure to take action to clear areas outside Beirut, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad sent a senior envoy to Lebanon on Monday to try to break the deadlock. Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri held talks with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam in Damascus Tuesday on the stalled mountain plan. Mr. Junblatt renewed his demand that the plan be linked to reforms that would redistribute power equally between Muslims and Christians and end Israeli occupation of South Lebanon.

Ministerial sources said President Amin Gemayel might meet President Assad on Saturday to talk about the plan, but there was no official announcement of this. Some cabinet sources said they did not expect approval of the security plan until after that meeting. Israeli military not ready for Lebanon withdrawal, page 2

Libya holds Britain responsible for businessman's murder in London

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Libya has formally protested to Britain over the murder of a wealthy Libyan businessman in London and said it held the British authorities responsible for the killing.

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The Libyan Jamahiriya news agency JANA, in a despatch telegraphed to Reuters in Bahrain, said a spokesman for the Libyan foreign liaison bureau (foreign ministry) had handed a formal protest to the Italian charge d'affaires in Tripoli, whose government is looking after Britain's interests in Libya.

"The protest confirmed that the circumstances in which this criminal act was carried out does not deny the involvement of the British authorities and conspiracies," JANA said.

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Egyptians tighten security in Suez

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian authorities, now more convinced than ever that Libya is responsible for mining the Gulf of Suez, have tightened security measures in the Suez Canal and the Gulf and are intensifying their searches of ships, canal sources quoted by the Associated Press said Wednesday.

"We are concentrating on ships from Libya, which is the principal suspect," one canal authority source said. "And we are also concentrating on roll-on roll-off ships which are best geared for mine-laying."

Meanwhile, a Soviet destroyer and submarine chaser were due at Port Said Wednesday night to transit the Suez Canal and join two Soviet minesweepers operating in the southern tip of the Red Sea, Reuters quoted canal sources as saying.

The ships are the submarine chaser Leningrad, Number 103 and a destroyer identified only as Number 710. The Leningrad carries one helicopter. Both vessels will head for the Bab Al Mandeb strait at the mouth of the Red Sea, the sources said.

Two Soviet minesweepers are currently operating in South Yemeni waters to sweep the area around the strait.

On Tuesday, a high-ranking Egyptian military source cited by the state-run news agency said the Soviet Union was undertaking mine clearance operations "in the southern part of the Red Sea." He gave no details, but it was believed the Soviets were working off the coast of South Yemen in an area where a number of explosions have occurred.

At least 18 ships have been damaged by mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez since July 9. None, however, have been sunk or holed, leading naval experts to conclude that the mines are laid at the bottom of the sea rather than floating or buoyed just under the

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Armed man arrested in White House

WASHINGTON (AP) — A man armed with a handgun was arrested Wednesday inside the White House grounds which he had entered along with tourists planning to visit the residence, the secret service said. The suspect, identified as Victor Rupert Yingst, 41, was taken into custody after officers found the .22-caliber semi-automatic pistol in a bag. Sgt. Doub Adkins of the secret service said. "He was arrested as he entered the tour line... he was going in on a tour," Sgt. Adkins said. "He was inside the complex." Sgt. Adkins said the gun was loaded. President Ronald Reagan, who was in the White House Wednesday prior to his departure to Dallas for the Republican national convention, was not in danger, and agents said Yingst made no threats on the president or any other official.

Hassan tours JVA projects, APC plant

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday made a tour of development projects in Wadi Araba, south of the Dead Sea, and the Arab Potash Company (APC) as well as schemes being implemented by the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).

Prince Hassan first stopped at the Rahmeh pilot project where he inspected greenhouses and irrigated lands and was briefed by JVA President Munther Haddadin on the plans being carried out in the region.

These projects, Dr. Haddadin said, depend on underground water which JVA has been exploiting since 1980, especially at

Qaa Sa'din, Wadi Musa and Um Mita. JVA also drills artesian wells to increase the area of irrigated lands to help farmers produce more crops. Dr. Haddadin said. Prince Hassan toured the projects and talked to officials and engineers working there.

At a visit to the APC near the southern tip of the Dead Sea Prince Hassan was briefed by APC Director Ali Nsour and officials on the APC's programmes for marketing its product and programmes for the future.

Prince Hassan was accompanied on the tour by Karak Governor Ahmad Al Qur'an and other officials.

Family feud near Salt claims 2 lives

By A Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The village of Omm Jozeh, several kilometres north of Salt, was sealed off and police were conducting house-to-house search for firearms on Wednesday following a family feud that claimed the lives of two citizens, reports reaching here said.

The feud erupted on Tuesday after a verbal clash between two members of the village's municipal council, who are also blood relatives, over the purchase of a piece of land that was intended for public use. The clash led to one of the council members, Zakaria Al Ghoul Abu Rumman, to shoot at his relative, Bahjat Al Haj Abdullah Abu Rumman, instantly killing him.

The killing took place in downtown Salt on Wednesday morning and Zakaria gave himself up to the police, having went first to the house of Salt Deputy, Zuhair Thoghan Al Hussein seeking immediate protection, according to eyewitnesses.

Close relatives of the victim, his father and brothers and first cousins, immediately travelled to their village in the mountains overlooking Salt and went on the rampage against houses owned by the alleged murderer, his father and first cousins and set them on fire.

The occupants of the houses were evacuated first, eyewitnesses

ludes his group, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front, has not given up hope in talking the opposition national alliance into "a global Palestinian dialogue".

A series of talks between the democratic alliance and the national alliance, which groups the Saika, the PFLP-General Command, the Fatah rebels and the Popular Struggle Front reached a deadlock last month because of the national alliance's refusal to open a dialogue with the Fatah Central Committee.

The failure of the talks to convince the national alliance to join

(Continued on page 3)

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THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS. LOOKING FORWARD FOR THE COOPERATION BETWEEN JORDAN AND ROMANIA UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE WISE LEADERSHIP OF

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

VA conducts multi-million dollar project to harness Mujib waters for irrigation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The end of the civil works section of a project to harness the waters of the Mujib River for irrigation in the southern Jordan Valley is being celebrated today. The project, which will cost \$53.84 million and be carried out in Ghor Al Safi, Ghor Al Thiraa, Fifta and Khazirah, all near the Dead Sea, is the first in a series of projects designed to harness the water of the river and put it to use in the Jordan Valley.

Dr. Haddadin, speaking in a recent interview, said that the project had not been feasible in the past because it required advanced technology and necessary funds, and also the topographic nature of the land in the region discouraged all planners. Each part of the two-stage project entails several small schemes, but the final target will be reclaiming and irrigating more than 100,000 dunums of land using pipe networks instead of open canals and substituting the open irrigation method with drip irrigation, Dr. Haddadin said. In this way, he added, water can be saved and used more economically to irrigate vast areas of land.

According to Dr. Haddadin, the

first stage of the project entails building civil works, housing units and other infrastructure works such as workshops for maintaining machinery and equipment, the installation of drip irrigation equipment and the building of a marketing centre. There will be another centre for research and agricultural guidance in addition to administrative buildings, he said. An Italian firm was awarded a tender for the civil works and completed the task at Ghor Al Safi in 1982, while the civil works for Ghor Thiraa, Haditha, Mazra'a Fifta, and Khazirah were awarded in 1982 and are due to be completed by February 1985, Dr. Haddadin said.

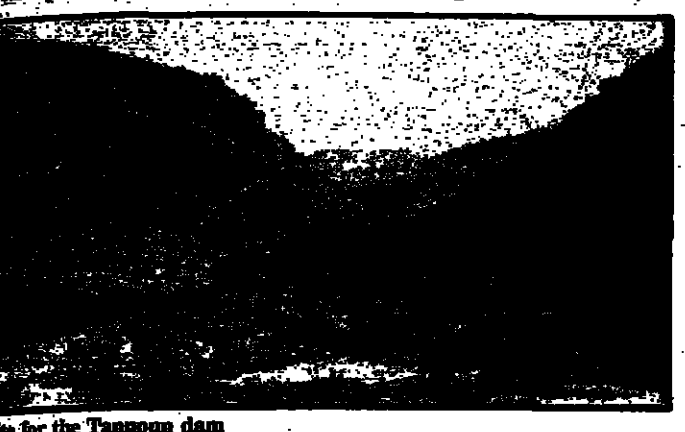
In order to pave the way for the second stage of the project Dr. Haddadin said that the JVA has contracted Japanese specialists to conduct a feasibility study on developing the underground water found in the southern Jordan Valley. The studies have been completed and the scheme will be carried out, he said.

This second stage of the Mujib project, he said, will cost \$186.2 million and entails developing water resources, building a 48-metre high diversion dam at a point where the Mujib enters Al Hidan valley and another dam called Tannour in the Hassa Valley to store up to 10 million cubic metres of water.

This stage also includes works for exploiting the Mujib river for irrigation purposes, reclaiming land and installing irrigation pipe networks to feed nearly 56,000 dunums of land with water, Dr. Haddadin said. He explained that the Japanese study revealed that the project is of prime economic value to the region and will definitely yield good results. Dr. Haddadin estimated that the whole project would be completed by 1990.

Regarding the financing of this project, Dr. Haddadin said that both Arab and international funds were approached. These included the Kuwait-based Fund for Arab Economic Development which offered the JVA an eight million Kuwaiti dinar loan, the World Bank which offered to finance the installation of equipment for irrigation, the Saudi Development Fund which offered a 17 million Saudi Riyal loan to finance civil works and the purchase of maintenance equipment at Ghor Fifta and Khazirah.

Contacts are continuing with Arab and foreign lending institutions to raise funds for the project, work on which is hopefully expected to begin early next year, Dr. Haddadin said. Also Japanese specialists are expected to hand in their designs of the project in the coming month, he added.



for the Tannour dam

Iraqi troupe's political show evokes passionate response from audience

By Lami K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

ERASH — Iraq's first folklore troupe, with its original sketches and vigorous dances, drew a warm and enthusiastic response at the recent Jerash Festival.

The National Troupe of Iraq, established in 1971 with the help of Soviet artists, has represented a country at a number of national and international festivals giving performances in many countries including Socialist countries, the U.S., Italy and India. A winner of the prestigious Italian "Golden Temple" award for the performing arts, the group includes around 120 dancers, musicians and singers.

The two performances which 26 of the group members presented at Jerash's South Theatre were characterised by a pan-Arab touch, for the show contained songs and dances from different Arab countries compiled in fabulous sketches.

Mr. Noor Al Deen Jassem, the leader of the troupe, told the Jordan Times that it is the philosophy of the group to project a national Arab image rather than a strictly Iraqi one. Yet, there is no doubt that the troupe maintains a distinct Iraqi character and successfully transforms different ideas and aspects of Iraqi life, traditions and folklore into meaningful and beautiful tableaux.

"We usually draw our themes and dances from the life and folklore of our people," Mr. Jassem

said, "our job is turn them into sophisticated theatrical sketches by employing good choreography and exploiting modern theatrical techniques, but without sacrificing their original character or meaning," he added.

Themes of the singing and dancing presented by the Iraqi troupe ranged from comical scenes of flirtation between young lovers to a moving portrayal of the impact of the four-year-old Iraq-Iran war.

In the song

In one of the sketches, entitled "The Iraqi Souq (market)," a young female vendor of home-made yoghurt at a souk gets so immersed in a romantic flirtation with a young man that she forgets all about the yoghurt. The vendor's romantic interlude is spoiled when her mother arrives at the scene to find that passersby had seized the opportunity to drink all of the yoghurt.

Enraged at her daughter's irresponsibility, the mother rebukes the young vendor and chases away her lover. In the last scene, the two young lovers escape from the mother and manage to meet again, unperturbed by the loss of the yoghurt.

The "Dance of the Plate" is said to be a tribute to one of the oldest traditional crafts in Iraq: plates made from palm leaves. The exotic dancing performed by eight of the girls in this sketch is one of the most beautiful numbers in the two-hour show and was received by a warm applause from the audience.

ence. The colourful and original costumes of the dancers which add glamour to the show are designed by Ms. Intethal Al Tal who has a Masters degree in theatre costume design.

Wedding scene

Mr. Jassem explained the emotional symbols that he said were inextricably linked with the song. "The sketch commences with a traditional wedding scene because in the Arab culture a wedding is the utmost symbol of happiness. The smile is used to describe the condition of the people in Iraq before the war," Mr. Jassem said.

The wedding is interrupted when a man dressed in army fatigues enters to tell the people that their country is in danger. The men at the wedding party leave to make a dramatic reappearance carrying wooden imitations of Soviet-made Kalashnikov machine guns. The women at the wedding party, headed by the bride, remove their jewellery and give it to the fighters.

"The whole scene meant to show that all Iraqis have given what they could to defend their country," Mr. Jassem said, noting that most Iraqi women had contributed their gold and jewellery to the government in an effort to strengthen the capabilities of Iraq.

The audience reacted with a standing applause when two fighters entered the stage carrying the Iraqi and Jordanian flags.

Arab council to discuss economy, investment

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Social and Economic Council opens a three day meeting in Amman on Monday to discuss economic subjects of concern to the Arab nation.

The meeting, to be held at ministerial and Arab economic experts level, will look into means of developing the Arab countries' economies in general and will discuss the establishment of a pan-Arab institution to organise off-shore investments.

The meeting will review a memo submitted by the Arab League General Secretariat dealing with regulations governing certain Arab League agencies and Arab chambers of commerce.

Symposium to review fertility, family planning

AMMAN (Petra) — Fertility, infant mortality, mother and child care services, vaccination for children and family planning will be among the major topics to be discussed at a regional symposium opening here on Aug. 28th.

The symposium is organised by the Statistics Department in cooperation with the Economic Committee for Western Asia (ECWA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Several experts from these agencies and Arab countries in addition to representatives from regional and national institutions will also discuss the outcome of a general census held in Jordan at the end of 1979 and the 1983 survey on family planning.

Queen Noor celebrates birthday today

Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein today celebrates her 33rd birthday. During her six years as Queen of Jordan, Queen Noor has directed her efforts to long-term concerns with impact on the quality of life in Jordan.

Queen Noor is the daughter of a prominent Arab American family. She was born Lisa Najeeb Halaby on August 23, 1951, in Washington, D.C. She attended schools in California, Washington, and New York before receiving her high school diploma from Concord Academy in Massachusetts.

In 1974, Queen Noor graduated from Princeton University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Architecture and Urban Planning. After graduation, she participated in several international urban planning and design projects in the United States, Australia, Iran, Jordan, and other countries of the Middle East. In 1976, she began work on the preparation of a master plan for the Arab Air University to be established in Amman. Subsequently, she joined Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline, in 1977 as Director of Planning and Design Projects.

His Majesty King Hussein and Queen Noor were married in Amman on June 15, 1978. They have two sons, His Royal Highness Prince Hamzah, born on March 24, 1980, and His Royal Highness Prince Hashim, born on June 10, 1981, and one daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Iman, born on April 24, 1983.

Projects and activities under her guidance and sponsorship include those in the areas of education, art, cultural awareness, environmental protection, social welfare, architecture, child care, women's development, and international understanding.

As Chairman of the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, Her Majesty is an active participant in that organisation's assessment of Jordan's future man-power needs and its provision of educational opportunities for talented and dedicated Jordanian students. The Endowment conducts educational and sociocultural research and provides scholarships, loans, and work-study grants to students whose academic specialisations will enable them to significantly contribute to their country's development.

Patron of the arts.

The Queen is a leading patron

of the arts in Jordan, having helped to establish The Royal Cultural Center in addition to the Jordan National Gallery for Fine Arts in Amman which houses a growing collection of Jordanian, Arab, Islamic, and modern works of art. She has actively supported the Jordan Craft Center to help young people learn and perpetuate the crafts of older artisans.

The annual Jerash Festival, held every August in the Graeco-Roman city of Jerash just north of Amman, is a culmination of Jordanian and Arab artistic efforts in many areas. The Festival was conceived by the Queen to encourage the people of Jordan to express themselves at an individual and national level through their art, traditions, and talents. She continues to guide it as Chairman of the Higher National Committee for the Jerash Festival.

Queen Noor is also concerned with the preservation of historic structures in Jordan and the compatibility of newer structures with Arab and Islamic architectural traditions. As Chairman of the Royal Commission for the Conservation of Architectural Heritage, Her Majesty is actively involved in the search for quality in contemporary urban development.

The Queen serves as Chairman of the Higher National Committee for the Protection of the Environment, whose activities include the drafting of new legislation which will better protect the environment, the reforestation of Jordan's lands to reduce erosion, and the replenishment of the country's wildlife. She has also initiated, in rural Jordan, the Queen Noor Project for the Greening and Development of Villages, a project launched to develop integrated programmes for the improvement of village life and environment through local communities.

Queen Noor is involved in many social welfare programmes and activities. She is the Honorary President of the Welfare Society for the Care of the Deaf and supports many organisations which care for the handicapped.

To further the care of Jordan's children, the Queen initiated and guided the establishment of an



S.O.S. Village in Amman in cooperation with the Austrian-based S.O.S. Kinderdorf International. This model village is designed to provide an atmosphere for orphaned and abandoned children resembling as nearly as possible that of a normal family life. Her Majesty has assumed Honorary Presidency of the S.O.S. Children's Village Association in Jordan, and is the driving force behind a national campaign to develop comprehensive assessment facilities and improve medical care for children throughout the Kingdom.

Her Majesty has also initiated and continues to sponsor the Arab Children's Congress, an annual cultural programme for children from all over the Arab World, which offers them the opportunity to experience their common Arab heritage and the cultural life and heritage of Jordan.

Role of women

As Honorary Chairman of the Jordanian Professional and Business Women's Club and of the Working Women's Club, The Queen promotes an active and productive role for Jordanian women in the socio-economic development of the country, while working to preserve the strong cohesion of the family unit within the context of the country's traditional social fabric.

To promote better understanding between Jordan and other countries, Queen Noor has conducted extensive international speaking tours. She has also played a major role in the development of The Jordan Society, and organisation established in the United States by prominent Americans dedicated to better understanding and closer ties between the people of Jordan and the people of the United States.

Aviation is an enthusiasm that she shares with King Hussein. The Queen is the Honorary Chairman of the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Technical Training Institute which offers training to international standards in various specialties of civil aviation.

A keen sportswoman, Queen Noor has served as honorary chairman of the National Higher Council for Physical Fitness. She, herself, enjoys skiing, water skiing, swimming, tennis, sailing, horseback riding, and photography.

The Queen has travelled extensively in North and Central America, Europe, Asia, and Australia. She speaks Arabic, English, and French.

Queen Noor was awarded the order of Al Hussein Bin Ali Decoration, the Grand Cordon of the Jewel of Al-Nahda (Order of the Renaissance), and has received several decorations from foreign countries.

Irbid governor requested to improve public services

IRBID (J.T.) — Heads of municipal and village councils in Irbid Governorate Wednesday submitted requests to the government for improving education, postal and telephone communications, health and water services in their region.

The requests were submitted to Irbid Governor Turki Al Hindawi who made an inspection tour of 14 towns and villages in the region accompanied by directors of health, education, agriculture and the director of the Irbid District Electricity Company.

Mr. Hindawi said that the tour aimed at bolstering relationships between citizens and the state and for directors of various departments to familiarise themselves with the needs of the region. He

called on heads of various departments to consider the requests submitted to them during the tour in their programmes for developing the Irbid region.

Director of communications in Ramtha said that the Telecommunications Corporation has begun implementing a telephone network to link all eastern villages to a central exchange at Burweidah village. He also said that several post offices will be opened in the coming year which will operate 24 hours a day.

The health department director in Ramtha called on the public to offer buildings to serve as health centres and to urge their daughters to join the nursing profession and work in their region.

Egyptians tighten security in Suez

(Continued from page 1)

surface with cables. Three Italian minesweepers left Wednesday to join the group of French, British and U.S. vessels searching the seabed with sonar equipment.

Suez Canal authority sources said Reuters that a total of 24 ships of different nationalities, including some Iranian and Libyan vessels, had been searched on both sides of the canal in the past two weeks.

They also said there was no evidence to prove that the Libyan oil-on-roll-off cargo ship Ghat, impounded in Marseille, France (See page 7), had planted the mines in the Red Sea.

Weizman committed to Labour

(Continued from page 1)

common ground to rule together a joint cabinet, and both sides said they were progressing toward agreement.

Mr. Weizman's move, puts pressure on Likud to back down from one of its positions. Mr. Weizman's accord with Shour caps a long process of dislocation from the Likud. He was a campaign manager who masterminded Likud's 1977 victory, leaving Labour after 29 years of continuous power.

Mr. Weizman, 50, became defence minister in the government headed by Menachem Begin, and is one of the architects of the 1978 Camp David agreements with Egypt. But he resigned in May 1980, arguing that Mr. Begin was being faithful to the accords. He left

Alliance to pursue talks

(Continued from page 1)

Agents for the vessel in Port Said said it transited the canal on July 5 carrying general cargo to Assab in Ethiopia. They said it paid a toll of 21,226 Egyptian pounds (\$24,000) on its southbound journey and 16,842 pounds (\$18,863) in tolls on its northbound journey on July 22, thus proving the cargo was unloaded.

Egyptian suspicions were aroused because the Ghat made no known stops at any port during its two week voyage.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush Tuesday sternly warned Libya on what would happen if it was found to be responsible for planting the mines.

politics to become an importer of Japanese cars.

He competed in the last election on a new centrist ticket uncommitted to either of the two large parties, but was sharply critical of the Likud government's economic performance and the war in Lebanon.

After the Weizman-Peres agreement was announced, party officials indicated Labour would soon put together a government with or without Likud.

Labour could first form a narrow government and later attempt to form a "national unity" government, under discussion with Likud since elections a month ago, they said.

"Our goal remains to establish as broad a government as possible," he added.

"A global Palestinian dialogue"

did not stop the Fatah movement and the democratic alliance from issuing a statement last week reiterating an earlier agreement to hold the PNC in mid-September.

Following the announcement the leaders of the national alliance held a press conference in which they announced the alliance would boycott the council and threatened those who attended PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril was quoted as saying that PFLP General Secretary George Habash had promised not to attend the PNC if the national alliance did not.

In response to Mr. Jibril's statement the PFLP Wednesday issued a statement in Damascus in which it condemned "the threatening tone which prevailed at the national alliance press conference" and refuted Mr. Jibril's allegations.

The statement reiterated the PFLP's commitment to attend the PNC and the "global Palestinian dialogue" including the Fatah Central Committee and the national alliance.

Meanwhile, the deputy military commander of the PLO, Khalil Al Wazir, arrived in Amman Wednesday but was not available for comment. Palestinian sources here said that Mr. Saleh Ra'afat, a member of the political bureau of the PFLP, is expected to arrive here from Damascus Thursday to attend a meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee to support the steadfastness of people in the occupied territories (Story on page 3).

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Help the refugees

A CONFERENCE by countries hosting Palestinian refugees ended in Amman last week with recommendations which called, among other things, for the setting up of a fund to aid to institutions in the Israeli-occupied territories. These recommendations will be referred to the Arab League which in turn will distribute them to Arab countries before action can be taken. Arab countries which give shelter to refugees have been meeting ever since the 1967 occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to discuss ways for alleviating the sufferings of the displaced people and for confronting measures by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to reduce services to them. Such conferences were aimed to keep the problem of the refugees alive and their political struggle well-heard by the United Nations and the international community. Since the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has been entrusted with the political side of the issue, these countries have been concerning themselves with confronting UNRWA's plans for gradually phasing out all services offered to the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and the occupied territories.

We know that the conference reviewed a report prepared by UNRWA's commissioner general which he would submit to the U.N. General Assembly, and the conference drew up remarks on that report that would be sent to UNRWA's chief in Vienna soon. But that is all the conference did.

We would have liked to see the Arab states doing something more to deter moves by UNRWA to tamper with the refugees' lives.

In 1981, UNRWA decided to stop all rations for refugees in all its fields of operations except Lebanon, but Arab states hosting refugees did their best and finally succeeded in foiling this plan. Their efforts bore fruit when the General Assembly issued a resolution in 1982 instructing the commissioner general to continue distributing rations to the refugees. But this year we were surprised to hear the commissioner general announcing a decision to stop all rations to refugee camps in Lebanon along with other Arab countries in defiance of the General Assembly resolution. He realised that whole families living in Lebanese camps like 'Ain Al Hilweh, Rashidieh and Nabatieh are threatened with starvation following the death, eviction or imprisonment of their men who were their bread-winners.

The conference on the refugees issued more recommendations in Amman, but the implementation lies in the hands of those who wield real power. If the Arab states have no power to force UNRWA to abide by the U.N. General Assembly resolution, then who will? Will the Arabs allow UNRWA to carry out its plan and thus help liquidate the refugee problem, or should they take action on the international level to put an end to dangers threatening the lives of the helpless refugees?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Those policing terrorists

NONE OF the Western fleets now taking part in the search for mines in the Red Sea and the Suez Canal has been able to spot a mine in these waterways despite the sophisticated equipment and the helicopters and mine sweeping machines being used in the operation. What was achieved though is the arrival in the region and the presence in Arab waters for some time of Western fleets which in fact stand to gain from this crisis.

We suspect that efforts are being made on the part of the Western nations to convince the Arabs that those who masterminded the planting of the mines possess far more power and advanced technology which the U.S. and European nations still have to learn, and that is why they have not yet found any of the mines. But these attempts to convince us that this is so are bound to fail because the Arabs are now inclined to believe that those searching for the mines could be the same people who planted them, and, therefore, we do not expect any of the fleets to find a single mine.

When the crisis surfaced we said that the Zionist enemy and its strategic allies were responsible for the mines because these two only stand to gain from it politically and militarily. Our conclusion is correct because the operation for searching for mines was spearheaded by the U.S. and the search has so far resulted in nothing.

We should really be vigilant and aware of the conspiracies being hatched against us, and should realise that the terrorists are those who came to our waters for a show of military power.

Al Dustour: Misleading Israeli claims

ISRAEL is trying to deceive the world by claiming that it is pulling its forces from southern Lebanon, but in practice it is consolidating its hold over the region. This is manifested in its various security measures, its eviction of the local population, prevention of the inhabitants from returning to their lands and homes, and the wide-scale waves of killing and terrorism in the region. Perhaps Israel's lies could be best exposed to the world by the fact that it is now opening a tunnel in southern Lebanon to divert the Litani river waters to its lands. This operation is going hand in hand with a campaign to isolate the South from the rest of the country. Israel is in fact working towards complete annexation of southern Lebanon to make it a buffer zone or, as Western media describe it, as the northern bank.

The U.S. has been claiming all along that it is concerned with safeguarding the independence and territorial sovereignty of Lebanon, but in practice it has been helping the Israelis to perpetuate their occupation. In fact the Americans had been all along in collusion with the Israelis in a drive to colonise southern Lebanon and steal its waters. The U.S., which is supposed to act as a superpower for serving the cause of peace, is in fact backing aggression out of bitterness and hatred to the Arabs following its defeat in Beirut as a result of its irresponsible policies in the region. We urge the Lebanese government to raise the matter with the U.N. Security Council which should review the long chain of violations by Israel and force the U.S. to refrain from backing aggression in defiance of the international community.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel after Litani waters

WE FEAR that what the Israelis are doing in South Lebanon is similar to what they had done in the occupied West Bank in preparation for annexing it. When Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967, it started talking about exchanging secure borders for the West Bank but at the same time it was building settlements and isolating Arab towns in preparation for complete control of the region that way really going on. Finally, practically it is "annexed" the land which is inhabited by 600,000 people and laid its hands on its water resources. At present Israel is doing the same thing to South Lebanon, where it is constantly consolidating its hold over the land and the population. Israel has isolated southern Lebanon, evicted many of its inhabitants, instituted a mercenary army to help it impose its domination over the region and lately began to dig a tunnel to steal away the waters of the Litani River.

What Israel is doing in Southern Lebanon is something the West Bank and its inhabitants had witnessed before, and all these indications prove that Israel paves the way to stay permanently in Lebanon, which provides it with water for its agricultural projects.

It is a pity to see the Arab Nation looking helplessly without doing anything to help the Lebanese people regain their land and liberate their southern region. The water which Israel is stealing from Lebanon is designed to build a Zionist empire that would house more Zionists and help their state to continue expanding at the expense of Arab countries.

Israel's strange partners in Lebanon

By David Hirst

"WE WON'T stay here a minute longer than necessary," intoned Major Danny Laish, an Israeli Army spokesman in Marjayoun, with the air of a man who has said it a hundred times before, "all our leaders, Labour or Likud, say that. But we must have an arrangement with Lebanon."

Israeli leaders have in fact been saying that since June, 1982, when they launched the fifth Arab-Israeli war with the objective of forcing Lebanon after Egypt, to conclude a fully fledged peace treaty with the Jewish state. Blow by blow, the Israelis have been retreating from that ambition ever since.

Now, the question is whether they can even secure a "modest" arrangement within that part of Lebanon which they still hold, one that, establishing a "security belt" firmly under their influence via local proxies, keeps the Palestinian guerrillas out for good, and guarantees "that peace in Galilee" which was the ostensible minimum aim of their invasion.

The apparatus of their control which the Israelis are hoping to leave behind if they eventually do withdraw, will be a rough and ready one. "I really don't see much planning or constructive purpose," said a long established foreign re-

lief worker; "I haven't since the beginning; the Israelis just use the material to hand."

That makes for some strange bedfellows, ranging from Israel's most natural allies, the Maronite Christians, to former agents of the PLO; from the recently formed South Lebanese Army, the principal instrument and the respectable facade, to an underworld of thugs, misfits and racketeers.

As one might expect of an occupying power which is as impetuous as it is overarmed, one of its basic rules of thumb seems to be to tell its local proteges: "We shall provide the weapons, you raise the money in your way."

Since the Lebanese government abrogated the May 17, 1983 troops withdrawal agreement, with its provision for a locally recruited "territorial brigade" which technically, under Lebanese command, would in practice have been subversive to Israel, the latter has set about its latest, and apparently its most determined, effort to establish a reliable local militia.

The late Major Saad Haddad, confined largely to the immediate border area, never commanded more than a few hundred men. His successor, Colonel Antoine Lahad, now disposes of a force of some 2,000, and hopes to increase it to at least 6,000. At some £230 a month, his soldiers' basic pay is much better than it was in Had-

dad's day. Lahad is establishing regular sources of income. He gets his cut on bureaucratic transactions, customs and excise, ad hoc levies on travellers and produce going in and out of the occupied zone. The South Lebanese Army's loyalty to Israel is reinforced by the fact that it is overwhelmingly Christian in composition, and that the Christians are not only a small minority in the South, but, thanks largely to Falangist behaviour since the Israeli invasion, a potentially threatened one.

This has always been clearest in the Sidon area. Establishing themselves in the mainly-Christian villages in the foothills just above the city, the Falangist dominated Lebanese Forces systematically terrorised the Palestinians in the nearby refugee camp of Ain Hilweh, and, on a smaller scale, the Lebanese Muslims of Sidon proper.

During Ramadan, six Sidon Muslims were murdered, their bodies dumped around the town, the latest of dozens of such killings since the operation began. "None of the murderers are ever caught," said Dr. Nazif Bizri, deputy for Sidon, "because the Israelis don't want to catch them. When we protest, they say we are not here to protect you; but we can give you arms to protect yourselves. This is

a course we reject."

Operating in the shadow of the South Lebanese Army are a plethora of neighbourhood bands, sometimes dignified with the title "national guard", which spring up pretty much where the candidates present themselves. Everywhere you go, Sidon, Tyre, Nabatieh, people tell you the same story: it is former PLO agents, both Lebanese and Palestinian, who, voluntarily or under coercion, now work for the Israelis. Sometimes, like Dr. Bizri, they take the opportunity to add: "but things are ten times as bad under the Israelis as they were under the PLO."

In Ain Hilweh refugee camp, or rather its precincts, Hussein Akaah, and Ibrahim Rustum, run a Palestinian National Guard of some 50 men, who with Israel's blessing, extort money from the refugees, take their cut of UNRWA supplies, arrest and inform, and do battle with their compatriots in the camp.

It will clearly be some time, if ever, before the South Lebanese army and its auxiliaries are ready to take over from the Israelis. Major Laish himself conceded that while the South Lebanese Army was doing "a wonderful job," it was still a "baby" and needed to be helped as such. So, it is still very much the Israelis who look after security in South Leb-

anon. This has lately taken a novel turn.

There are thought to be some 17,000 Israeli soldiers in the South, but, in recent months, they have been reinforced by a more shadowy force. Their members dressed in civilian clothes ride in civilian cars. They move singly or in convoys of up to half a dozen vehicles. They pass through UNRWA checkpoints, with their arms, on presentation of their credentials.

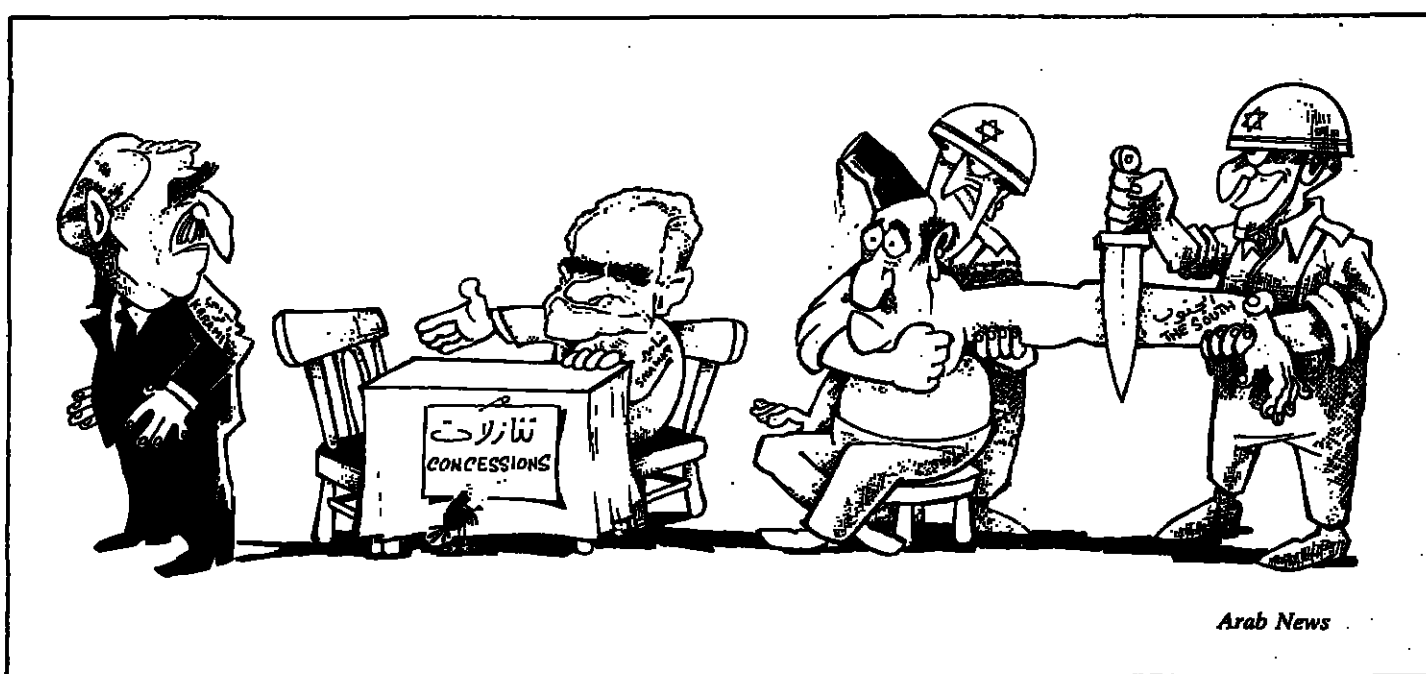
You see them all over the South; coming out of Israeli barracks, commanding automatic priority at roadblocks; changing the number-plates (Lebanese) of their cars; lurking in orange groves or hovering on the edge of villages. It would be very easy to mistake them, or most of them, for Lebanese; hunched, mean, in tee-shirts and jeans, they look like nothing so much as common or garden Beirut street thugs.

But the Lebanese and UNRWA have learned to identify them for what they are: members of the famed Shin Bet security service, and of Unit 269, known in the Israeli media as "the crack anti-terrorist unit." Presumably the use of Oriental Jews makes for better camouflage. They search homes, make night time arrests, harass villages and carry out special operations.

Perhaps the most remarkable of these took place on June 15 in the little hilltop village of Didias. According to the inhabitants, four Shin Bet cars, drove into the central square, seized Marushid Nahhas, local head of the Shiite organisation Amal, placed his head on a running board, dragged him 50 metres, flung him against a wall and shot him several times through the head. They point to holes in the wall just above the Amal office; M16 bullets, they say. According to the Israelis, Nahhas was shot trying to escape.

UNIFIL, one of whose patrols followed the Shin Bet hit team but did not manage to witness the killing — had placed a special guard on Didias village. Nahhas, who ran a motorcycle repair shop, may or may not have been involved in resistance activities, but either way, it neither adds nor detracts from the hatred which the Israelis are sowing in the hearts of the Shi'ites, much the largest and most sorely tried of the communities of South Lebanon. "Our people don't accept this," said Mr. Daoud Daoud, the Amal head in the South, "the Shin Bet is taking the Israelis to hell."

"And finally the usurpers shall leave our land," proclaims one of the black banners in memory of the "martyr" of Didias. — The Guardian.



Colour, 'Soviet menace' and money

By P.V. Vivekanand

THE LATEST piece of news from the United Nations that hit world headlines is the Security Council's censure of the South African constitution. Buried among the lines was the abstention by the United States and Britain in the voting on the resolution. One would imagine that the news that the U.S. and Britain did abstain in a resolution criticising the racist policies of a country which discriminates human beings on the basis of the colour of their skin should have been the focus of world attention rather than the resolution itself, for the simple reason that no-one is going to take the Security Council move seriously. Such is the state of affairs at the United Nations these days, but that is a different matter altogether.

No sooner was the U.N. resolution announced than the South African envoy to the world body had declared that the censure was not going to make any difference to the white supremacy regime in Pretoria. Well, the world did not expect the racist regime to have a change of heart overnight and announce that it was calling off its inhuman treatment of blacks just because the U.N. censured it, but the American and British attitude towards the whole issue should raise some questions. Foremost is whether the two countries tacitly approve of South Africa's policies which are against the basic concept of human beings and nature.

While there is room for contention that the abstentions at the U.N. voting cannot be taken as approval of Pretoria's policies, they also cannot be shrugged off as any ressemblance to an outright rejection. For a layman it is quite simple on the surface. Either a forthright, straight-forward and tough stand against the discrimination of human beings, or abandoning all false fronts and a clear attitude of support for racist policies. But it goes without saying that labyrinth of international politics and superpower rivalry is not as simple as all that.

Ever since the U.N. started serious deliberations over the despicable white supremacy rule in South Africa, major Western nations have been arguing that any rise of black power in Africa will lead to what they view as Soviet satellites in the continent. So, in effect, any liberation movement in Africa is bound to have Western apprehensions in major Western capitals and, predictably enough, scepticism and suspicions will enshroud their approach towards such issues. But in the case of South Africa the argument is counter-productive. The more the Western Nation's apparent scepticism, the stronger what they perceive as Soviet influence in Africa becomes.

The question, however,

remains whether the U.S. and Britain were justified in their attitude towards South Africa.

Was it wrong on the part of the international community to have assumed that the U.S., which boasts of a constitution based on equal rights for all, respect for all races and personal liberties for every individual regardless of his or her skin, would have been at the forefront of any campaign against any country that thrives on racial prejudices and discrimination? Or was it too much to expect the U.S. to emphatically affirm its rejection of such policies if not the leading voice against them? Or should it have been taken for granted that it no longer justifiable to hope for a sympathetic attitude from a superpower towards basic human issues?

One can understand the motivations of Britain, which seems to be still in a stupor of its imperial past, to be reluctant to take an outright stand against its one-time colony; close review of the history of South Africa will indicate that Britain has been somewhat instrumental, albeit unconsciously, in creating the system of racial discrimination in its former colony. Times have changed and Britain can no longer boast of its glorious past, sharp reminders of which are reflected in at least half-a-dozen conflicts scattered around the world.

The fact that the sponsors of

last week's resolution at the Security Council had to "tone down" the language of the document is another pointer to the extent to which the U.S. and Britain would go to protect the racist regime. While the original draft said Pretoria's policies threatened world peace and security, fears of American and British vetoes forced the sponsors of the document to change the wording.

While allowing for the Western fears of alleged increase of Soviet influence in Africa, one cannot fail to ask one question: Do such fears justify the agony and suffering of a people just because they were born black?

That brings us to the underlying aspect of discrimination in South Africa. It will be a mistake to exclusively interpret discrimination, as a system based on the colour of skin. Rather, the system suits the designs and interests of the whites, and, inter alia, Europe and the U.S. with their billions of dollars of investment in South Africa, to better exploit the blacks who are denied the right to speak up against the inhuman treatment meted out to them in every sphere of life.

That is the only way Europe and the U.S. can get better returns for their investments in South Africa, and it should not be a surprise that they have been doing their utmost in offering a protective umbrella to Pretoria against the indignation of the Third World.

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The fact that the sponsors of

Chad 'gendarmes' set for long haul

A year after France sent troops to Chad to provide support against Libyan-backed rebel forces, the exercise has turned into a large military operation with no sign of ending soon. David Marsh reports.

PARIS — French troops in Chad, a year after being sent in to bolster the government of the Central African country against Libyan-backed rebels, have little immediate prospect of returning home.

The airlift of soldiers announced last week in Paris a year ago today has turned into France's biggest military operation outside Europe since the Algerian war, which ended 22 years ago.

Around 3,300 troops, air force personnel and other military specialists, backed by fighter aircraft, helicopters, a tank squadron and a formidable array of associated high-technology weaponry are helping regular Chad forces to hold an area roughly the size of France — the southern half of the land-locked country under the control of President Hissene Habre.

The troops are there to carry out the kind of delicate military operation which soldiers hate but have also come to know through France's peace-keeping role in Lebanon: not to fight battles, but to provide an opportunity for warring factions to sit down around a negotiating table.

Public opinion at home is fearful about getting involved in a far-away war, and the French soldiers have fulfilled their limited role with aplomb. But on the diplomatic front there are only slender signs of any breakthrough which will enable France to pull out of Chad with honour.

Although the French presence has blocked any rebel advance on the capital N'Djamena, the sparsely-populated desert regions of the North are still in the hands of Mr. Goukouni Oueddei, the former Chad President ousted by Mr. Habre in June 1982. He is now leading rebel forces, backed by perhaps 5,000 Libyan soldiers who are trying to carry out the grandiose design of Col. Muammar Qadhafi, of annexing northern Chad into "Greater Libya".

French officials are fond of saying that, whereas 12 months ago all the talk was of President Francois Mitterrand being bogged down in Chad, now it is the turn of Col. Qadhafi to become stuck in the desert sands.

Certainly, the mercurial Libyan leader has faced domestic difficulties over the cost of his Chad excursions. Although Tripoli has been trying to consolidate its hold over Northern Chad by taking over the civil administration and strengthening its air bases at the two key townships of Faya Largeau and Fada, there have been some difficulties in assimilating the Goukouni and Qadhafi forces, and some desertions to the South have been reported.

Anxious to avoid another full-scale Western confrontation to add to his troubles with the U.S. and Britain, Col. Qadhafi has waxed hot and cold in his relationship with the French. Diplomatic channels are still firmly open, and over the past few months the Libyan leader, declaring basic friendship with the French Socialists and conditional willingness to pull out troops, has adopted a markedly less belligerent tone than a year ago.

The French, for their part, have built up a smooth-running military organisation in the South, extended their patrols Northwards in the crucial East-West dem-



arcation zone separating the two parts of Chad, and have managed to deflect too much domestic criticism about an apparent resurgence of France's "gendarme" role in Africa.

The balance of a year's operations in the desert includes 12 men killed. Only one, the pilot of a Jaguar fighter shot down in January, has died owing to direct enemy action. This incident — destroying the almost mystical African belief in the invulnerability of France's Jaguar and Mirage squadrons — brought a more aggressive French military stance, much to the liking of Mr. Habre, and a move Northwards of the French-held "peace line".

French patrols and air force reconnaissance, backed by U.S.-made KC 135 mid-air refuelling aircraft in the buffer zone have provided a spring-board for regular Chad forces to make sporadic harrying incursions into rebel-held territory.

French troops and support personnel have gained valuable desert experience and have also played an important role in assisting the civilian population, for instance by helping villagers return to desert townships ravaged by Chad's intermittent 20 years of civil strife.

But the tally of 11 men killed by accident (including nine in an explosion during a lasty-managed attempt to defuse enemy shells and another pilot lost in a Jaguar crash) says much about the innate risks of desert operations as well as of the boredom which can set in among troops without a clear fighting role.

On the diplomatic front, painstaking attempts engineered by France and other African countries such as Ethiopia and the Congo to bring together for peace talks Mr. Habre and Mr. Goukouni, have so far failed resoundingly.

A key stumbling block has been Mr. Habre's desire to be recognised as the legitimate Chad leader by the Goukouni faction before he will go to the negotiating table. Paris, meanwhile, is placing its main hopes on the Congolese mediation — and is making clear that in the battle of nerves with colonel Qadhafi, Mr. Mitterrand will not be the first to break — Financial Times news feature.

Attack sparks worry for Swiss security

By Anthony Williams
 Reuter

BERNE — An explosives blast at the home of Swiss Justice Minister Rudolf Friedrich has sparked a debate on the measures taken to safeguard senior political figures in a country where security has traditionally been low-key.

The blast earlier this month was the first time ever a Swiss minister had been attacked in such a way and police are still searching for clues as to who strapped explosives to the window-shutters of Mr. Friedrich's home in Winterthur, near Zurich. The explosion caused thousands of francs worth of damage but Mr. Friedrich escaped unscathed.

Ministers' lives are generally unhindered by security. They drive their own cars to work un-

escorted and stroll openly across the "Bundesplatz" square in front of the Berne parliament. Official Limousines are not armour-plated and no guards watch over their homes at night.

"Swiss cabinet ministers are less well-protected than any film star," wrote the Swiss newspaper Blick after the Friedrich attack. In a commentary, the Christian-Democratic People's Party (CVP) said: "The question now arises whether more should be done to protect the country's leading politicians."

Government Spokesman Peter Waldner said security measures were in fact tighter than is generally believed but added: "They are not to be compared with what is found abroad."

Roland Havenstein of the Federal Prosecutor's Office said it had

not been necessary to tighten security for politicians primarily because terrorist crime had never developed here as it had in neighbouring countries.

"Switzerland has never been a base for terrorist organisations, as in France, West Germany or Italy. Terrorists have never operated against the government."

"However, I could imagine that if this were ever the case security measures would be tightened," he said.

CVP General-Secretary Hans-Peter Fagagnini told Reuters the Friedrich incident had indicated it was now time to review security.

"We don't want our politicians surrounded by guerrillas, which could be provocative," he said. But a general increase in ag-

gression, such as violence on the streets, could be shifting over into politics, he added.

But Swiss Socialists believe it is too early to tighten security. "It must be made clear if this was just a one-off joke or the start of growing political violence," said Social Democratic Party Spokesman Hans-Kaspar Schiesser.

"It would be unfortunate if politicians were escorted around by police as in West Germany or the United States. It would not fit in with our vision of politics," he added.

Bruno Hunziker, leader of the right of centre Free Democrats, agreed. "The direct contact of the politicians with the people is part of our political system. To institutionalise security would be neither desirable nor necessary."

Jeff Hirst

THE LITERARY CORNER

Bseiso's vertigo of death and travel

The bard heralds perpetuation of the Odyssey

"TELL ME, Muse, of that man, so ready at need, who wandered far and wide, after he had sacked the sacred Citadel of Troy, and many were the man whose towns he saw, and whose mind he learnt, yea, and many of the woes he suffered in his heart upon the deep, striving to win his own life and the return of his company."

The Odyssey of Homer

I have always longed for the day when I'll be able to write about Mu'een Bseiso, the great Palestinian poet. I have always had a particular liking for his poetry since the days of adolescence. However, I am not trying to glorify the dead, as is always the case, but, unfortunately, the draft article did not have the chance to see the light until after he passed away.

Mu'een Bseiso was born in Gaza in 1930. In 1952, he graduated from the American University of Cairo with a B.A. degree in English. He worked as a teacher in the Gaza Strip and Iraq. He experienced long-term imprisonment in Egyptian jails and prisons in the early years of the Egyptian July Revolution. He served as a member of the Palestinian National Council; he also worked as the editor-in-chief of "Lotus", the magazine issued by the Afro-Asian Writers' Federation. Many of his works — two volumes including poetry, drama, prose, novels and studies were translated into Russian, German, French, English and Italian. In January of this year, the poet died in London as a stranger, a matter which he predicted in one of his poems.

In the late 1960's, Raja' Al Naqash, the well-read Egyptian critic who proved that criticism can be an art (for he was an artist himself) rather than a profession, wrote a book entitled "Poets of the Occupied Land," in which he critically introduced the early attempts at writing poetry by poets such as Mahmoud Darweesh, Sami Al Qasbi, Tawfiq Zayyad, Rashid Hussein and others.

Al Naqash, a highly-respected critic, stated explicitly that poets such as Adonis of Lebanon and Mu'een Bseiso of Palestine possessed more maturity, talent and stylistic capabilities than the then young poets of the occupied Arab territories. The last mentioned gained more reputation simply because they reflected the spirit of resistance against the severe and inhuman measures imposed by the occupiers.

Such was the case with Mu'een Bseiso, who possessed poetic talent widely recognised by the toughest of critics. He was one of the pioneering poets who condemned lamenting the usurped land; instead, he glorified popular resistance, prophesyingly emb-

odying his people's dream:

Here they come! No compromise!
Glory to resistance!
Glory to the banner of perseverance!
Oh partisan! Take my place if I fall,
Take my weapon without fearing my blood staining it;
I have not died! I'm still calling
You from behind the wounds.

Despite this unsubmitive and untamed spirit that the daring poet manifested in his personal life and in many of his works, death and travel — like Badr Shaker Al Sayab's rain, function as the common denominators of his poetry:

To my successor, I leave Palestine — the woman
And I shall have the martyrs.
I am cured by blood if infected by fever
Blood is the uncurable disease!
He talks about the eternity of words, and yet this is related to the absence of the poet:

What would the world do
If the bard is away?
Birds fly from one branch to another
Leaving a straw of hay, and the words endure.
As a fortune teller, Bseiso predicts his own end:
How miserable is the death of strangers
'Tis like a poem on a black list.

Death has a great dominion (Contrary to that of Dylan Thomas') on the poet:
Silence is death
Say what you please and die
If you say it, you'll die
If you're silent, you'll die
Say it and die.

Even when he dreams of realising a miracle for his people, he still reflects that pessimistic inhibition:
A nail on my cross
I'll carve from my bones
Drops of my blood
I'll plant in the ground.
Bseiso finds that travel is the other fateful spell cast on the

twentieth century Odysseus — The Palestinian. He sees his Odyssey as absurd, pointless and endless:

You should continue to walk and not to walk.
You should continue to fly and not to fly.
You should continue to lean and not to lean.
You should continue to say and not to say.
You should continue to be and not to be.
This is actually a sad reminder of T.S. Eliot's "The Hollow Men."

(This is the way the world ends;
This is the way the world ends.)
At one time the sail becomes his mask:
The sail has become my mask — who am I?
At another he sees the mask falling and in a Christ-like address he says:

This is the last supper at your tables
And this double-faced wounded does avouch
I am the adulterer
I am the criminal
And you are angels and poems
This is the last supper at your tables.

Does this mean that the Odyssey is coming to an end? Does it mean that the falling of the sail marks the end of the endless voyage? Perhaps, but where is Odysseus? He is still there listening to the waves:

Many a time, the waves said: Do not sail away.
Many a time, the waves said: Do anchor for a while.
Stay for a while in our harbours
So we can see you and not see you.

Is Bseiso's Odysseus still sailing in this gray zone of "see you and not see you"? If so, where is Penelope? Is she still waiting for the destined Odysseus? In all probability she is still there, where he first left her, besieged by some venomous wooers, peerless and unmatched in the world of evil.
And for Odysseus, every day is the first day of travelling on his voyage to the unknown:

This is the first day of travel
Travel... travel
Travel is perpetual
Long live travel
Travel... travel.

— Ahmad Jaber

Randa Habib's Corner

Sweifieh needs services

MY READERS from Sweifieh enlisted my help to solve problems for them. They are forgotten and not cared for by the municipality, they say. Since they are not included in the city of Amman (Sweifieh being part of Wadi Seer) the inhabitants of Sweifieh think that the development of their roads is primitive, almost non-existent. It is quite simple: it is impossible for any of them to give his address to a friend. What could he say? There are no distinctive landmarks, no road names, strictly nothing. In fact, some of them said it was almost an ordeal for us to find our own house the first days we moved in.

As a result they have always to drive in front of their guests in order to show them the way to their house, and often they have to bring them back because for many people the exit from Sweifieh looks like a confusing maze.

But the problem is not only the lack of landmarks, it is also the state of the roads. One should be equipped for a safari or else sacrifice his car to venture in those roads. The mountains of stone and gravel are everywhere and most of the streets are not paved. Last, but not least one should see the soul of Sweifieh to see the lack of planning. Streets that zig zag, walls facing you, dead ends etc... And yet, this area has turned to become a residential district during the past years. It is high time that the municipality of Wadi Seer cast an eye on it. Better still work on it.

American tribute to Arab Bank services

THE Shomans are the Palestinian family that run Arab Bank Ltd. and own the largest single share of it, about 20 per cent. With a network of offices from New York to Singapore and assets of more than \$10 billion, it has a client list that embraces many of the most famous names in the Arab World, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Their bank has just received the tribute of being the first and only Arab bank to have devoted to it a front page news report on its progress and background in the "Wall Street Journal".

The chairman defends his conservatism by referring to the region's many political uncertainties. And the bank can boast that it has always paid deposits on demand through an awesome string of crises: The 1935 Italo-Ethiopian war, which created panic withdrawals of funds from the banks and moneychangers in the Middle East; the 1936 Arab general strike in Palestine; World War II, the war and exodus of Arab refugees in 1948; the Israeli-Arab wars of 1967 and 1973; the Lebanese civil war; and the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The bank has also diversified into other parts of the world in the past few years, under Abdul Majed. It has fewer assets in the Middle East than ever before, a senior staff member says. Perhaps as much as a third of assets now are in Europe, he says, with about a quarter in Jordan, 30 per cent in Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf and the rest mainly in Lebanon, Egypt and the U.S.

Yet the founder's influence still is strong. Abdul Majed, while he isn't the ascetic his father was, lives moderately. He owns only one house, in Amman. "Our object isn't money," he says. "Had we wanted we could have been 20 times richer."

His father returned from New York to Jerusalem in 1929 expressly to found a bank. He had originally gone to the U.S. as an immigrant, but his feeling that the Arab World needed proper banking institutions took him back.

In 1948 the bank lost three branch offices, in Haifa, Jerusalem and Jaffa. "They (the Israelis) took the premises, the records, everything," the chairman says. In 1967 it lost seven more: six in the West Bank and one in Gaza. The West Bank premises still lie idle and the Shomans continue to pay staff who chose to remain in the West Bank — The Voice of the Arab World.

The Arab Bank's accounts give a good indication of this conservatism, says the "Wall Street Journal" report. Judging by its mid-1983 accounts, the bank keeps more than 70 per cent of its assets in cash and short term bank deposits — compared with 12 per cent or so at a typical big U.S. bank. Loans to customers account for under 20 per cent of total assets, compared with more than half at a large American institution. The Arab Bank also is said to have substantial off-balance-sheet hidden reserves.

Unlike much of the recent crop of new Arab banks set up with oil profits, Arab Bank hasn't dived

Doctors fight heart disease with high-tech medicine

WASHINGTON — Doctors in the United States fighting heart disease are part of a medical revolution in treating one of the world's most deadly diseases.

Sophisticated surgery from coronary bypass to heart transplants, new drugs and new uses of old drugs, space-age devices, and preventive therapies are all enabling more patients with heart disease to live longer and feel better.

In just 10 years, the age-adjusted death rate has declined 25 per cent for heart disease and 45 per cent for stroke," says Dr. Peter Frommer of the U.S. National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute in Bethesda, Maryland.

In the field of surgery, the major advance is the coronary bypass, now the most frequently performed heart operation in the United States — some 165,000 times a year. In this operation, surgeons take veins, usually from the leg, and create detours around blocked arteries to the heart.

Says Dr. Gerald Austen of Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital: "This operation ... prolongs life in patients whose disease is located in the left main coronary artery or who have significant disease in three vessels."

A simpler substitute for bypass surgery involves a balloon catheter. In some patients with less severe disease, surgeons can snake into the coronary artery a tiny balloon-tipped tube and inflate the balloon to reopen the artery.

The most far-reaching change in recent years is the use of a cold, potassium-salt solution during an operation to make the heart so very cold that it literally stops for two hours while it is being repaired.

"This technique has made the biggest difference in surgery in the last five years," says University of Pennsylvania Medical Centre's Dr. Grant Van S. Parr.

On the frontier of surgery, so much progress has been made in heart transplants that about 100 Americans receive new hearts every year with 70 per cent surviving more than one year.

Key to the current transplant success is the new drug cyclosporin, which helps prevent the body's immune system from rejecting the transplant without impairing the patient's ability to fight off infectious diseases.

Parallel to surgery's success in heart disease has been the development of powerful new drugs for treating a range of problems from angina chest pain and heart spasms to hypertension and clogged arteries.

Chief among these drugs are the beta blockers, introduced a decade or so ago to treat abnormal heart rhythm and now used for angina and hypertension. These medications likewise have proven very effective in preventing second heart attacks.

Also, a whole new class of drugs to treat angina — calcium blockers — has become available over the past year. As chemical messengers, calcium ions make blood vessels contract and cause chest pain. Calcium blockers alleviate the pain by intercepting the chemical message to the vessels.

The explosion in drugs has been spurred by the public-health movement in the United States to control hypertension, a condition that affects millions of people worldwide — Abridged from U.S. News and World Report.



University of Utah Medical Centre Dr. William DeVries compares new artificial heart with instructional model of a natural heart. Doctors at medical centres across the United States are using the latest

high technology — from heart transplants to powerful new drugs — to help patients with heart disease live longer and feel better (Press and Publications Service photo)

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'Friendship-84' continues at hectic pace

Soviets reap world records in Moscow

MOSCOW (Agencies) — After five days of competition at the "Friendship-84" games in Moscow, Soviet bloc nations have reaped seven world records and posted 35 performances that would have won medals at the Los Angeles Summer Olympics.

And there are surely more to come.

Vladimir Salnikov, the world's most devastating middle and long distance swimmer and one of the Soviet Union's surest bets for Olympic gold to Los Angeles, does not take to the pool until Thursday.

The 24-year-old triple freestyle world record holder is said to be at peak form after weeks of preparation for the Olympics.

The Kremlin boycotted the Los Angeles Games this year and is staging the Friendship-84 games to give disappointed Soviet bloc athletes a chance to compete for records and medals.

Soviet and East German athletes took top honours in all but one of Tuesday's events, a performance reminiscent of the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow, which were hit by a U.S.-led boycott.

The results were also lopsided at quarterfinals in the East bloc boxing competition in Havana, where six Cubans fought and all six won their bouts. One Soviet, two Bulgarians, an East German, a Mongolian, a Pole and a North Korean each won fights and advanced to the semifinals.

In East bloc tennis in Warsaw, Soviets beat the Czechoslovaks in the men's finals, and the Czechoslovakian women beat their Soviet counterparts for top honours. Tennis was an exhibition sport at Los Angeles this year.

In the Soviet capital Wednesday, swimmers were expected to have a free day and most of the action centred on the cycling track in the suburb of Krylatskoye where three finals were to take place, including the eagerly awaited confrontation between Sergei Kopylov of the Soviet Union and his East German rival Lutz Heschlich in the sprint.

Each is a two-time world champion; Heschlich won the Olympic gold in 1980 and both of them have swept all opposition aside this week.

The other finals were the 4,000-metre team pursuit and the 50-kilometre group race.

Tuesday's cycling highlights were the world indoor records set by the Soviet Union in the 4,000-metre team pursuit race with a time of four minutes, 14.26 seconds and Nadezhda Kibardina, also of the host nation, in the 3,000 metres for women in 3:58.025.

Two more records were smashed in the pool by Soviet and East German athletes as they tightened their stranglehold on the games.

A total of nine swimmers posted

times that would have won them medals at Los Angeles.

Sergei Zabolotnov snatched the 20-metre backstroke world mark from American 1984 Olympic champion Rick Carey, clocking one minute, 58.41 seconds. Carey's previous record was 1:58.93.

The second swimming world record was set by the East German women's 4 x 100-metre freestyle relay team.

Kristin Otto, Karin Koenig, Heike Friedrich and Birgit Meineke won in 3:42.41, bettering their old mark of 3:42.71 set in the 1980 Moscow Olympics in the same pool.

Astrid Strauss of East Germany bettered her own European record in the women's 400-metre freestyle, stopping the clock at 4:07.66. Her old mark was 4:08.07.

In yacht racing off the Estonian port of Tallinn, Soviet sailors led after four races in three classes.

One of the few Western sailors taking part, Reines Uby of Canada, ran fifth in the windglider competition with 48.7 points. In the "Flying Dutchman" class, Duncan Lewis, also from Canada, was eighth with 50.4 penalty points.

The only medal of the day not to go to a Soviet or East German was in the small bore shooting event, in which Bulgarian Petar Zaprzanov scored 599 rings, on ring ahead of Soviet marksman Sergei Ivanenko.



A view from the Iraqi-Saudi table tennis match at Sports City on Tuesday which the Iraqis won to secure top honours in the ninth Arab Table Tennis Championships (Photo by Yousef Al 'Alam)

Iraqis beat Saudis to win gold in table tennis

ATTF elects officials

AMMAN — The Arab Table Tennis Federation (ATTF) held its annual meeting here Wednesday and elected its office-bearers. Suleiman Al Jibhan from Saudi Arabia was elected president while Rabi Al Turk (Palestine) and Yacoub Ahmad (Kuwait) were elected first and second vice-president respectively. Saud Ali (Saudi Arabia) was named general secretary and Nasser Al Hajji (Saudi Arabia) was appointed treasurer.

There were no other nominations to contest the elections of

all the five, Mr. Turk said in a press conference.

Mr. Turk also said that during Wednesday's meeting the ATTF also elected its six-member executive committee. The executive committee members were named as Omar Bilani (Morocco), Abdul Issa (Bahrain), Ibrahim Mahjoub (Libya), Imad Zoubi (Syria), Hamzeh Shamkiti (Jordan) and Abdul Aziz Lahmar (Tunisia).

Mr. Turk said the ATTF has decided to hold the 10th Arab Table Tennis Championship tournament in Algeria in 1986 and in case of any change of venue Syria will host the event.

The federation also set Tunisia as the venue for the 1988 event and decided Iraq as the alternative host.

Meanwhile, Iraq took the gold medal in the men's team matches in the ninth Arab Table Tennis

tournament Tuesday night, beating Saudi Arabia 5-3 in the final.

Jordan won the bronze medal with a 5-4 win over Syria. Bahrain took the gold in the women's championship, beating Jordan 3-0 in the final, while Tunisia took the bronze with a 3-0 win over Sudan.

In the junior section, Jordan took the gold and the United Arab Emirates, beaten 3-0 in the final, the silver. Libya took third place with a 5-4 win over Tunisia.

The Jordanian youth team also picked up the Palestine Trophy, presented to the winners for the first time by the ATTF.

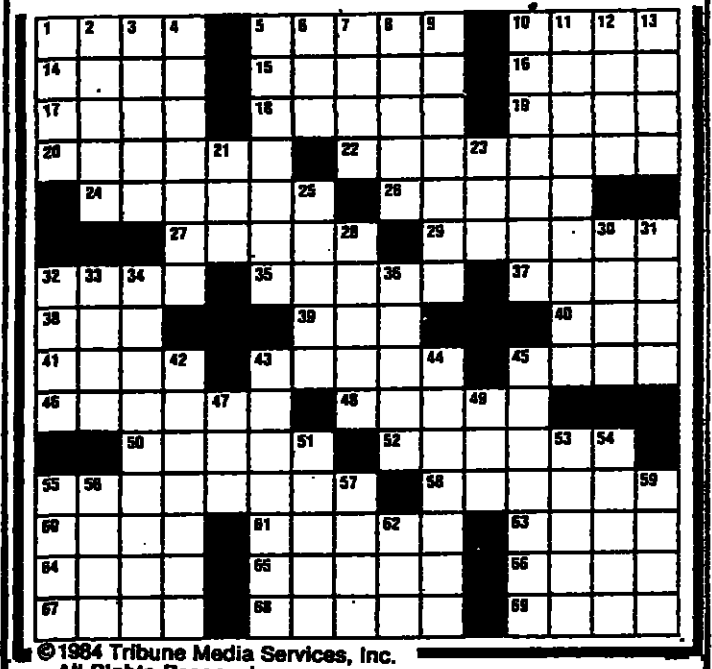
The tournament, organised and hosted by the Jordanian Table Tennis Federation, opened on Aug. 17. The individual matches in all classes, men and women doubles and mixed doubles start Thursday.

THE Daily Crossword by William Canine

ACROSS	28 Overcharge for tickets	58 James or Army	11 Catcher's domain
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	50 Bits		42 Fans
	52 Calm		43 One all-gible for relief?
	55 Ump's order		44 Baseball player

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FIRST RACE - 3.00 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1000 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Khalid N. El Falez	Jarah	Owner	Mostafa	54
2- Salir Fahed	Sinjar	Owner	Thamin	54
3- Aly Awad	M. Malen	Owner	Ahmad	52.5
4- Younis Abid	Hilin	Owner	Mahmoud	52.5
5- Mohammad A. El Hady	F. Nazur	Owner	Mousa	52.5
6- Hamed Jamaany	K. Dhayl	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
7- Sameer Adil	W. El Sobel	Owner	Mikhael	48
8- Talab A. El Kadir	D. El Mahakar	Owner	Dallalah	48.5
9- Abbas El Adwan	El Baka	Owner	Salah	46.5
10- Youssef Mohammad	Gharibh	Owner		

SECOND RACE - 3.30 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1400 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fheid Mitek	Mansour	Owner	Mikhael	55
2- Mohammad Mitek	A. Elizz	Owner	Dallalah	53
3- Salet G. El Falez	M. Sakhr	Owner	Mahmoud	51.5
4- A. El Salar Matar	Shahish	Owner	Salah	48.5
5- Mohammad Sulman	Sunaysh	Owner	Mufidh	51.5
6- Mohammad Sulman	Mufidh	Owner	Mostafa	45.5
7- Fankhir El Zabin	Hamdanah	Owner	George	45.5
8- Mohammad A. El Naby	Sholah	Owner		

THIRD RACE - 4.00 p.m. For beginner horses

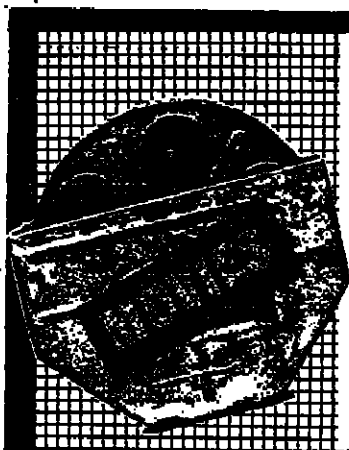
Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	Sayal	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54
2- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	Bimady	Ibrahim	Fawaz	54
3- Mamdouh El Hadid	El Fayha	Owner	Owner	52.5
4- Mamdouh El Hadid	Bayan	Owner	Ahmad	52.5
5- Hany El Hadid	Amirah	Owner	George	48.5
6- Samy Haddadin	Azzih	Owner	Fawaz	48
7- Nimir El Hmad	Anael	Owner	Mahmoud	48
8- Ghalib Haddadin	Sayal	Owner		

FOURTH RACE - 4.30 p.m. For Third Class horses Distance 1400 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Bahjat Fanous	Apollo	Owner	Mikhael	57
2- Samy Haddadin	Wadhah	Owner	George	47
3- Samy Haddadin	A. Samra	Owner	Mahmoud	53
4- Ghalib Haddadin	Rabie	Owner	Owner	51.5
5- Ghalib Haddadin	Nayfih	Owner		
H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	El Zaby	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	47

FIFTH RACE 5.00 p.m. For Second Class horses Distance 1600 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ghalib Haddadin	D. El Aswad	Owner	George	54
2- Ghalib Haddadin	Awad	Owner	Thamin	50
3- A. Elattif El Hadid	Wesam	Owner	Mousa	52
4- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	T. El Ababil	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
5- Samy Haddadin	S. El Reeh	Owner	Mikhael	48
6- Samy Haddadin	Kholoud	Owner	Mahmoud	48



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(Colour)

3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema ZAHARAN

Tel: 23171

SPREADING-OUT

(Colour)

"Italian Film"

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema OPERA

Tel: 23171

BEST FRIENDS

Abdali, behind ALIA offices

Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

1. The Volcano 2. Bruce Lee and the Bronze Men.

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

SHARABI

"Indian film"

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Republicans set stage for Reagan's renomination

DALLAS (R) — Ex-President Gerald Ford and other old adversaries of Ronald Reagan Wednesday set the stage for his renomination by tossing barbs at Walter Mondale and his trouble-plagued running mate, Geraldine Ferraro.

Mr. Ford, who crushed Mr. Reagan's try for the nomination in 1976 and spurned his offer of the vice presidency in 1980, led the cheers for his former rival as the Republican Party convention built up to a rubber-stamp renomination ritual Thursday.

The convention, packed with the right-wingers of Mr. Reagan's era, gave the middle-road former president a hero's welcome that mirrored their confident, festive mood, cheering and applauding him and wife Betty for several minutes.

Speakers also aimed some of their fire for the first time at Ms. Ferraro, who is mired in controversy and whose name had hardly been mentioned in two days of convention speeches.

As the Republicans were talking in Dallas, she was talking in New York and stealing headlines with a defence of the family finances that have come under scrutiny and a signal that she has no intention of quitting the Democratic ticket.

Saying she and her husband had done nothing dishonest in a tangled financial relationship involving his real estate firm, she stated at a news conference:

"I consider myself an asset (to Mondale) and consider us a winning team and we'll invite you to the White House."

The Republicans, trying to whip up excitement at a placid con-

vention on the eve of Mr. Reagan's arrival in Dallas, did not mention Ms. Ferraro's financial plight in their speeches but began criticizing her politics and credentials.

Tongue-in-cheek, Mr. Ford congratulated her for breaking a U.S. major-party sex barrier against female vice presidential candidates but provoked boisterous laughter by adding:

"I think she was a good choice, not because she is a woman but because her partisan voting record and her liberal philosophy seem very close to Mondale's."

Betty Heitman, top-ranking Republican Party woman official, said the party must sweep aside historic mystique and "not let Walter Mondale hide... behind Geraldine Ferraro's skirts."

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole, one of three women in Mr. Reagan's cabinet, mocked the idea that women voters will flock to the Democrats because of Ms. Ferraro.

"The idea that the election could be won on the basis of gender insults our electoral process," said Mrs. Dole.

"We are thinking women. No platitudes will buy us, no party will inherit us, no candidate will own us."

Off the convention floor, many leading Republicans complimented Ms. Ferraro for her performance at Wednesday's news

conference and said she had done herself some good.

A litany of savage attacks on Liberal ex-Vice President Mondale also continued, with Mr. Ford leading the way.

"Far from assuring Americans, as (President) Franklin Roosevelt did (during the great depression) that all we have to fear is fear itself, Mr. Mondale has embraced fear," he said. "All he has to offer is fear itself."

Making the standard Republican reference to Mr. Mondale's service under unpopular ex-President Jimmy Carter, Mr. Ford said: "Vice President Mondale leads from weakness and President Reagan leads from strength."

Mr. Reagan was also lauded by Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, who contested Mr. Reagan for the nomination four years ago and is married to the transportation secretary.

Besides the rhetoric, the Republicans Wednesday also approved a hard-line conservative campaign manifesto that:

—Endorses Mr. Reagan's military build-up

—Blames the Soviets for world tensions, and

—Enshrines right-wing views on such social issues as abortion, prayer in public schools and no tax increases.

The 2,235 convention delegates will renominate Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush, unopposed, Thursday night.

The meeting concludes Thursday with acceptance speeches by Mr. Bush and Mr. Reagan.

S. African coloureds vote amid protests

JOHANNESBURG, (R) — South Africa's people of mixed race, known as coloureds, began voting Wednesday for members of a controversial new parliament as school boycotts spread across the nation in protest at the political changes.

The new assembly excludes the country's black majority.

Opponents of the white South African government have called for a boycott of the polls, saying the new constitution entrenches its apartheid policy of racial separation.

Police, who were on special alert for violence, said the home of one candidate standing in a constituency near Cape Town was the target of petrol-bombs early Wednesday, but no one was injured.

Only about a fifth of South Africa's 780,000 coloured pupils were attending school and all 11 coloured teacher training colleges were completely boycotted by their students, the Directorate of Coloured Education said.

The anti-apartheid United Democratic Front (UDF), a multi-racial group spearheading the election boycott campaign, said a few people had been arrested for distributing political pamphlets.

The UDF said Tuesday that at least 35 people, including some of its leaders, were seized in a clamp-down by police on opponents of the reforms. Police have confirmed that a number of arrests were made but declined to give details.

He said the government acknowledged only that 29 internees died from gunshot wounds or were trapped to death in an escape bid.

Spain protests over Suarez expulsion

MADRID (R) — Spain has protested to Uruguay's military government over the expulsion of former Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez for joining the legal defence of a jailed opposition leader, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

A ministry spokesman said the protest was delivered by the Spanish embassy in Montevideo Tuesday night.

Foreign Minister Fernando Moran said in an interview on Spanish national radio that Spain made the protest after being informed by Uruguay's military rulers that the expulsion would go ahead despite a Spanish request for them to reconsider.

The move was totally unjustified, he added, but would not seriously damage future relations between the two countries.

Mr. Suarez, who headed Spain's first democratic government after the death of dictator Gen. Francisco Franco in 1975, flew from

Montevideo to Buenos Aires Tuesday night. He had been given 24 hours to leave after he arrived to join lawyers defending Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

"He (Suarez) had gone to carry out a duty as a lawyer and a public figure, a defender of democracy," Mr. Moran said.

Mr. Ferreira Aldunate was jailed when he returned to Uruguay from exile in June. Spain appealed for him to be released.

A motorcade of supporters followed Mr. Suarez to the airport at Carrasco, 20 kilometres outside the capital and hundreds of people waving Spanish flags applauded him as he boarded a flight for Buenos Aires, eyewitnesses said.

Mr. Suarez was seen off by Spanish embassy officials and by leaders of the opposition Blanco Party.

Mr. Suarez told a news conference the expulsion was a mistake.

Janes: Soviet missiles to target on NATO land

LONDON (R) — Soviet Nuclear missiles will soon be targeted on the entire land mass of the Atlantic alliance, an authoritative manual reported Thursday.

The 87th edition of Jane's fighting ships, published in London, painted a picture of growing Kremlin naval power under a tightly-knit maritime policy unrivalled by the West.

"Soviet policy at sea continues to advance, irrespective of the requirements of international law," said British Royal Navy Captain John Moore in his forward as editor.

He said the Soviet Navy would have five different types of submarine-launched ballistic missiles operating next year, some capable of being launched from anywhere in the northern hemisphere.

In addition, two types of long-range cruise missiles designed for shore bombardment were soon to be deployed aboard nuclear submarines.

He added: "This capability, combined with the Soviet deployment of missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, means that the entire NATO land mass

will soon be targeted by both high and low trajectory nuclear-headed missiles of many varied capabilities."

Capt. Moore said the Soviet Union was the only country which could justifiably say it had a maritime policy that meshed the navy, merchant shipping and fishing fleet in an operational whole.

The United States and Britain, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) major maritime powers, had no policy for integrating national requirements and resources, he complained.

Capt. Moore suggested that national maritime committees, as far removed from political manipulation as possible, could be a starting point for the West to gain the maximum flexibility enjoyed by the Kremlin.

The Jane's editor said the U.S. Defence Department was carrying out a sensible naval strategy, but added:

"The requirement that Congress should give its annual blessing to the Pentagon's requests, at the same time arrogating to itself the power to cut or alter previous decisions and to inject new and unwanted additions, is a sure recipe for waste and inefficiency."

Salvadorean army chief wants U.S. advisers out

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean army Chief of Staff Adolfo Blandon, in sharp public disagreement with a top U.S. military commander, has called for a reduction in the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

"I do not want an increase of advisers," Col. Blandon said in an interview with Reuters. "Do you really think this would be a first? To send advisers away to do the opposite of what was done in Vietnam?"

Col. Blandon is in charge of the day-to-day running of the war between the 40,000-strong U.S.-backed Salvadorean army and guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Earlier this month Gen. Paul Gorman, commander of all U.S. military forces in Latin America, recommended an increase in the number of U.S. military advisers here from 55 to 125.

"I have always said the advisers were useful but not indispensable," Col. Blandon said. "We do not need any more."

They were subjected to three days of beatings and torture, and at night dead and wounded were loaded on lorries and dumped in

Somali nomads allegedly massacred by Kenyans

GENEVA (R) — The anti-slavery society said Tuesday Kenyan security forces killed an estimated 300 to 1,400 nomadic herdsmen in a massacre on an airstrip in northern Kenya earlier this year.

Peter Davies, director of the London-based society, told a United Nations subcommittee that thousands of ethnic Somali herdsmen of the Degodia clan were rounded up in February and taken to the airstrip at Wagalla, near the town of Wajir.

They were subjected to three days of beatings and torture, and at night dead and wounded were loaded on lorries and dumped in

the bush, he told the U.N. Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Many wounded probably died in the bush and some 7,000 people were left destitute, Mr. Davies added.

Mr. Davies said the government's explanation for the roundup was that it was trying to persuade the herdsmen to give up guns they were stocking for a feud with another Somali clan.

He said the government acknowledged only that 29 internees died from gunshot wounds or were trapped to death in an escape bid.

Deng Xiaoping turns 80

PEKING (R) — Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping celebrated his 80th birthday Wednesday without fanfare, although Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu gave him a medal.

In the only explicit news media mention of the anniversary Wednesday, the New China News Agency reported from Bucharest that Mr. Ceausescu had awarded Mr. Deng the Golden Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

First Class.

Within China the press muted its reports because Mr. Deng discourages a personality cult like that which developed around Mao Tse-tung.

But papers this week have been full of articles about Mr. Deng, portraying an elder statesman who has survived war and bitter pol-

itical infighting to see his practical version of Socialism applied in China.

Mr. Deng has been most recently reported on holiday in the small northeastern coastal resort of Beidaihe, where he stays in a well-guarded villa across the road from a private beach.

A television report from there last week showed the small but robust leader sporting a dark tan and boasting to a guest that he had swum for an hour that morning.

For the first time, the official Communist Party paper People's Daily Wednesday printed an account by Mr. Deng's daughter Mao Mao of the years between 1966 and 1973, when Mr. Deng and his family were in disgrace as victims of Mao's Cultural Revolution.

East Bloc in low profile at Romanian celebrations

BUCHAREST (R) — World leaders and senior officials are gathering in Bucharest for the 40th anniversary Thursday of the Romanian revolution but East Germany's Erich Honecker appears to be the only Soviet-Bloc head of state here.

Romania's other East-Bloc allies have sent senior party officials or deputy heads of state, according to the official Agerpres News Agency.

Mr. Honecker, who arrived Tuesday night, is the only head of state from an East Bloc country on a guest list issued by Agerpres.

Traditionally one of Moscow's stauncher partners, the East German leader recently came under a Soviet cloud for his pursuit of better ties with West Germany and a forthcoming visit to Bonn.

Romania is regarded in the West as a maverick of the Soviet Bloc for a relatively independent foreign policy under President Nicolae Ceausescu that has estranged it from Moscow.

Mr. Honecker was accompanied to Bucharest by his Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, indicating the two countries might hold talks on foreign policy during the visit.

Agerpres said the Romanian and East German leaders met Tuesday, with both sides expressing satisfaction at the course of bilateral ties and "their firm determination to develop them."

Mr. Ceausescu awarded Mr. Honecker "the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class" for collaboration between Romania and East Germany, the agency reported.

Mr. Honecker said he regarded the award as an expression of appreciation for the policies promoted by the East German Communist Party and for maintaining peace.

Mr. Ceausescu said their talks had had a strong impact on their ties based on "full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and international solidarity."

Independence is a key element in Romanian foreign policy, expressed in vital areas that annoy Moscow, notably on nuclear weapons, China and Israel.

Other nations with heads of state at the anniversary celebrations are China, Sudan, and Pakistan.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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IS GOD ITALIAN?

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ A
♦ QJ75
♦ 65
♦ AKQ984

WEST
♦ 10953
♦ 942
♦ K87
♦ 765

EAST
♦ 84
♦ A103
♦ Q10432
♦ J10

SOUTH
♦ KQJ762
♦ K86
♦ A9
♦ 32

The bidding:
East South West North
2♦ 3♦ 3♦ 3♦
Pass 3♦ Pass 4♦
Pass 4♦ Pass 5♦
Pass 5NT Pass 6♦
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♠.

In 1975, the Italians won the world team championship when, on one of the last hands of the match, they bid a grand slam that depended on finding West with precisely a doubleton king of trumps with five missing. The cards lay favorably, and when the hand was over, the American West was heard to mutter: "Is God Italian?"

He had good reason to inquire. Besides the fact that they play extremely well, Italy's Blue Team did seem to have a considerable edge in luck during their long reign. This example is from the 1959 World Team Championship.

The American North-South pair bid to a reasonable

four spade contract and, after a diamond lead, made five-odd. The Italian auction is shown above. It went off the rails when the great Giorgio Belladonna elected to bid his three-card heart fragment at the four-level, and he ended up in a rather undignified contract of six hearts.

Without the diamond lead the contract would have had more play, but West naturally led his partner's suit and that knocked out the only quick entry to the South hand. Now declarer had to worry about an immediate diamond loser as well as the ace of trumps.

Belladonna won the ace of diamonds, crossed to the ace of spades and cashed the ace-king of clubs. Now he continued with the queen of clubs. To prevent declarer from stuffing his losing diamond, East made the good play of trumping with the ten.

Belladonna was not yet through. He overruffed with the king of trumps, cashed the king of spades for a diamond discard from dummy, and then led the six of trumps. Since he had no entry back to his hand to lead up to dummy's trump honors again, Belladonna ran the six when West followed with a low trump!

After the finesse for the nine of trumps succeeded and trumps broke 3-3, the slam rolled home. To make the slam Belladonna needed, in addition to the trump position, East to have two clubs and West to have three. There was also the possibility that East might be able to ruff the second round of spades. All in all, we estimate that six hearts had somewhat less than a 5 percent chance. Are you beginning to wonder?

COLUMNS 7&8

Youths get 10 lashes for rash driving

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — A number of Saudi Arabian teenagers were recently sentenced to 10 lashes each for rash driving in the eastern province of the kingdom, the Arabic language newspaper Al Yawm reported Monday. The teenagers numbered 25 and the youngest offender was of 13 years age, the report said. The minimum age requirement for Saudi driving licenses is 18 years. The traffic departments have increased pat-rols both on the highways and public squares especially in areas known to be havens for hotrodders, a traffic officer said. The Saudi government recently tightened the traffic code and increased fines and detentions for traffic violations.

Danish birds face hard times

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) — The stork, whose chimney top nest used to be a Danish national symbol, has fallen on bad times and might be extinct in Denmark by the end of the century, the country's chief stork-watcher said Monday. Tommy Dybbro, head of the Danish Ornithological Association's Stork Group, said only 21 of this year's nestlings reached flying age, or three fewer than in 1983. The chicks came from eight of Denmark's 19 adult pairs, three pairs fewer than last year.

Food poisoning affects 58 people

BELGRADE (R) — Fifty-eight people suffered food poisoning after eating cakes at a local pastry shop in the little town of Obrenovac, near Belgrade, doctors said Tuesday. They included a score of athletes from the United Arab Emirates who are training at Obrenovac and residing at a neighbouring hotel. Seventeen people were admitted to a Belgrade hospital but all were said by the doctors to be out of danger. The pastry shop has been closed by the authorities.

Civil war veteran returns to Spain

MADRID (R) — A 74-year-old Spanish Civil War veteran who had been given up for dead, reunited with his wife and daughter Tuesday after 43 years in exile in Algeria. Jose Navarro, who fought as a captain in the Republican Army defeated in a 1936-39 war, was found in an Algerian psychiatric hospital by a young Spanish doctor who picked him out among the patients because he was wearing a Spanish beret. The old soldier, who suffers from amnesia and believes he is living in 1953, arrived back in Spain last Sunday night.

Liz Taylor fights against addiction

LONDON (AP) — Actress Elizabeth Taylor says she fights a daily battle against drug and alcohol addiction. In an interview published Tuesday by Woman's Own, a British magazine, the 52-year-old actress said she recently sought treatment at the Betty Ford Rehabilitation Centre in California because she was worried about taking drugs. "I would try to say something and the thought from my brain wouldn't reach my tongue," she said. "I was stuttering. I was stumbling and it terrified me. I'd try to speak on the phone to my family, my loved ones, and I was incoherent because of drugs. I was scared to death." She said she fights her addiction "one day at a time." As far as her career is concerned, Miss Taylor said: "I have no immediate plans for work... I don't even know if I want to do a play again."

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

LUMINARIES
By Richard Silverstri

ACROSS

- 1 Bit of electricity
- 2 Western's sound
- 3 Polite
- 12 Support stools
- 13 Tell a story
- 20 Star part
- 21 Max. menu item
- 22 Dining
- 23 Silly
- 24 Flow forth
- 25 Satisfy a need
- 26 Ram of the skies
- 30 Spec. abbr.
- 31 Disruptive endings
- 32 Coal scuttle
- 33 Squelched
- 34 Sonny's ex
- 35 — do me
- 37 Chaplin film

DOWN

- 1 Song of praise
- 2 Comical
- 3 Balbala
- 4 Wallpaper
- 5 Oils, Indian
- 6 WWI commander
- 7 Electrical
- 8 Indirect
- 9 Country monogram
- 10 Game pieces
- 11 Delft art
- 12 Mug
- 13 Suburban
- 14 Latin I word
- 15 Afforded
- 16 Short-lived success
- 17 Small solo
- 18 Commercial act
- 19 Nobelman
- 27 Laps

Diagramless

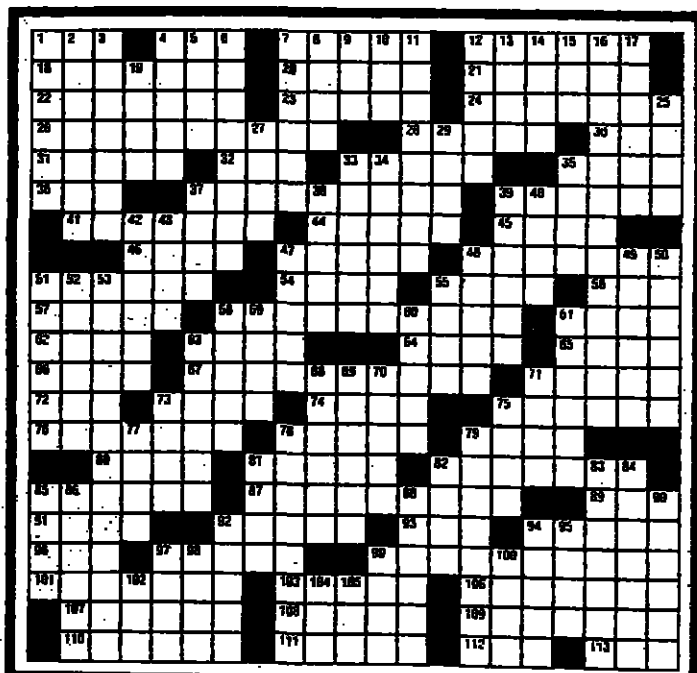
19 X 19, by R.M. McWhirter

ACROSS

- 1 Factory rooms
- 2 Confined stories
- 3 Confection
- 10 Pile of stones
- 11 Dialect
- 12 Like sea water
- 14 Doctrine
- 15 Asian priests
- 17 Carous
- 20 Underwater detector
- 22 Braggart
- 23 Gleaner's boat
- 25 Tell
- 29 Ragatha item
- 30 Zenobia
- 32 Bottle imp
- 33 Hatcher's
- 35 Newsboy's cry
- 36 Sweet peppers
- 37 Sings or argues
- 40 Forest floor
- 41 Soft wool
- 42 Tender
- 43 Sash
- 44 Knock for
- 52 "Gulliver's"
- 53 Vowed group
- 56 Moon valleys
- 58 Grayish
- 59 Repeats
- 62 Ventured

DOWN

- 1 Not of all
- 2 Crude metals
- 3 In good shape
- 4 Edinburgh
- 5 Winter hazard
- 6 Strike
- 7 Keep
- 8 Of the sun
- 9 Caesar's voice
- 10 Blite
- 12 Falls in one's promises
- 13 Observed
- 15 Natural gifts
- 16 Learning
- 17 Young salmon
- 18 — Karmine
- 19 Digit
- 21 Decline widely
- 22 Large snake
- 23 Loose
- 24 Tabby
- 25 Shakespeare's gift
- 27 Inche Sp.
- 28 Rhapsodist
- 29 Put forth effort
- 31 — Square, NY
- 34 Servant
- 35 — out (aug-ment)
- 37 Deface
- 38 Electric measure
- 41 Auto
- 42 — Bala
- 43 Real estate sign
- 44 Hibernation
- 45 Elliptical
- 46 Lavish party
- 47 — In the clearest
- 48 — does it
- 50 Tame animal
- 51 Port's word
- 54 — carte
- 57 Dice number
- 58 Companies
- 60 Flagman
- 61 Hit and Smith
- 62 Stray fabric
- 65 Princess of Wales
- 67 Sound sense
- 68 Heat source
- 70 Gambling town
- 71 Dagger
- 73 Old car



Cryptograms

1. Like Twain's Huck Finn, young boys who long for escape probably still seek raft.
2. Hungry astronaut dreamed about maybe eating the moon's rich green Skatol.
3. Skatol likes to help his privilege out a perfect figure eight.
4. Cautious agent sells goods collect under a ant.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. FXYS IXLPRSE G ARIC XB UCRF GLE G
2. HSCY GM ARCTIPECH ECHRLH YLERLT ROCK
3. VIUSCR ZUWX UXREW ZEWZ LATRE
4. DUT DU DUAU BUUTPUAX NMA FANDEY

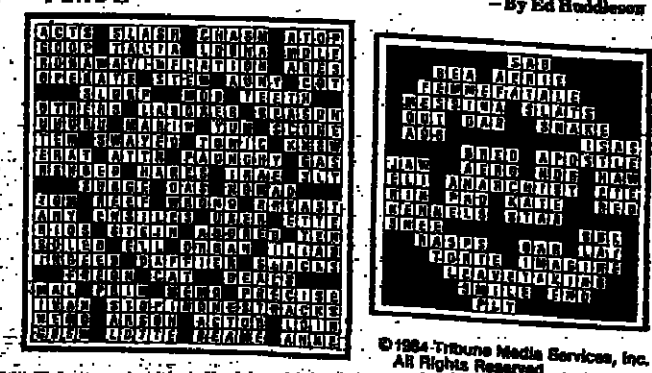
By Martha P. Gormer

By Norton Rhodes

By Maure Marcus

By Ed Haddeney

1. DEX LT PUTBY; EX NPUVA REXPEX LBY LT
2. DEX LT PUTBY; EX NPUVA REXPEX LBY LT
3. DEX LT PUTBY; EX NPUVA REXPEX LBY LT
4. DEX LT PUTBY; EX NPUVA REXPEX LBY LT



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